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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.63

July 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity " 84 " 55

July 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 88 " 74

7688 日六十月五

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

三拜禮 號四月七英曆舊

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TELEGRAMS.

SHANGHAI CHINESE.

Meeting of Republican Leaders.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, July 4.

The Republican leaders, at a meeting held here yesterday, purposed to make Shanghai the headquarters of opposition to the Monarchical movement.

The Navy is strongly Republican.

In Shanghai the Chinese are calm "though nervous."

The piece goods auctions have been suspended for a week.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RACIAL TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

White-Men Shoot two Negroes.

London, July 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a labour dispute has led to serious racial trouble.

East of St. Louis, negroes killed a policeman. A crowd of whites caught two negroes, whom they shot and killed. The crowd was most aggressive and wrested arms from the Militia to attack the negroes, who were well armed.

Latest Details.

Later.

Reuter's New York correspondent telegraphs that the latest advice from St. Louis state that the mobs shot and killed at least fifteen negroes as they fled from the burning houses.

The flames threaten the business district.

The damage already done is estimated at \$3,900,000.

Forty negroes and six whites were taken to hospital.

The mobs were temporarily unmanageable, but the military now has control of the situation.

Three hundred whites have been arrested.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

Serious Food Riots Reported.

London, July 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the Socialist organ *Volkswacht* reports serious food rioting in various parts of Germany, including Stettin, where considerable damage was done to property.

GERMAN ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Absurd Hope of Indemnities from Allies.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech has evoked a wild attack in the *Westfaelische Zeitung*, which represents German industrialists. The article states "Lloyd George becomes narrow minded, malicious and mean. He resorts to the most sordid means and speaks of indemnities. Yes, we shall have indemnities. The German people will hold out until Lloyd George bends the knee before us."

LORD HARDINGE'S EXPLANATION.

The Upper Chamber Delays Discussion.

London, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the House had listened to Lord Hardinge's statement with the respect due to his character and position. He asked the House not to proceed further with the matter that day in view of the likelihood of a general discussion in both Houses during the course of the week.

The House agreed to the request.

REPUBLICANISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Hertzog Repudiates Responsibility.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Opatown says that Mr. Hertzog, the leader of the anti-Government Dutch Party, repudiates responsibility for the Republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed Conference at Philippolis, in the Free State, for the furtherance of the movement.

It is understood that the Conference will be abandoned.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

London, July 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the increased tobacco duty would be halved from July 16 on the cheaper grades.

REGULATING COTTON SPECULATION.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Lord Northcliffe has submitted to the American Government a plan to regulate speculation in cotton futures.

It is understood that the British Government is seeking to co-ordinate measures to check the wild movements in prices in New York.

U. S. LOANS TO BRITAIN.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the United States has lent Great Britain another five millions sterling, making a total of \$117,000,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

BETTER NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

Surrender of Anarchist Garrison.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the siege of the Darnovo villa has ended with the surrender of the anarchist garrison of sixty men, after the troops had surrounded the villa at three o'clock in the morning. The anarchists at first refused to surrender, whereupon the troops rushed the house. The anarchists threw bombs, which did not explode. One of the anarchists committed suicide.

Petrograd Transformed by Patriotic Wave.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing on the 2nd instant, says the glorious news of the Russian success has transformed Petrograd. Pessimism has vanished, and a wave of patriotism has drowned the exploits of the anarchists and the mutinous soldiers. Small attention is paid to-day to the outpourings of the invertebrate Internationalists.

If the Russian successes continue, the forces of disorder will have no more field-days in the capital, such as yesterday's demonstration. To-day's mainly cheering for Russia's victory contained a note of menace to the disorganizers of the name of Russia. The national tricolor has been seen in the streets, and among the most striking incidents of the day was a procession headed by General Ruzsky, with Russian Staff officers arm-in-arm with officers of the Allies, marching towards the Ministry of War and the Marine Place, the Headquarters of the Government, at which patriotic speeches were made from the balcony.

M. Kerensky, the hero of the hour, sees his portrait carried in front of many processions.

THE RUSSIAN PUSH.

Further Successes in the New Offensive.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, continuing his message on the new Russian offensive, says:—A Transamur Division, after capturing the western outskirts of the village of Solbelsk, and all the three lines of the enemy's trenches in the forest of Lisobol, deployed to the north of the forest, where they entrenched themselves. The enemy is violently bombarding the forest of Brzezany which we are attacking.

Detachments of a division of infantry carried two lines of enemy trenches north-west of Zoloukhin. Troops belonging to a Siberian Army Corps have taken two lines of enemy trenches to the south-west of Pokoutory, and another part of the Army Corps has captured the whole of the first and part of the second and third lines of the enemy's trenches east and south-east of Mitchishow.

An Appeal to the Russian Troops.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the High Command of the Armies on the Western Front has issued an Order of the Day in which he says:—"Our Army on the South-Western Front has defeated the enemy and broken in his lines. A decisive battle has begun, on which depends the fate of the liberty of the Russian people. Our brothers on the South-Western Front are advancing victoriously and they look to us for prompt assistance. We will not betray them; the enemy will hear the thunder of our cannon. I call upon the troops on the Western Front to put forth all their efforts; otherwise, the Russian people, who confided in us for the defence of their liberty and honour, will curse us."

Offensive Developing Absolutely Favourably.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Government has received news that the offensive on the South-Western Front is developing absolutely favourably.

"A SHELL-HOLE IN HELL"

How Our Artillery Terrifies the Germans.

London, July 3.

Reuter's special correspondent at the British front in France gives extracts from a German letter found on Messines Ridge, dated from "A shell-hole in Hell," vividly depicting the feelings of the German troops. It says:—"We have been fourteen days under hellish fire. Day and night we crouch together in holes, awaiting our doom. The dead here are piled up, and all night we lie with gas masks on, as Tommy fires gas shells and hundred-weights of aerial torpedoes. Trench work is impossible with shrapnel all night. So far, our Division, which is composed of three regiments, has lost 3,400 in barely three months. We are quite helpless against the British. We cannot sit or lie down, and the big British shells would cross a lion. Our artillery cannot fire in the daytime. We all hope to be taken prisoners; otherwise we shall all go mad."

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Regiments Take the Oath.

London, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the garrison, including a Cretan regiment, has taken the oath of allegiance to King Alexander, with popular ceremonial.

M. Venizelos has been most enthusiastically received and has thanked the populace for their loyalty. The Salonica troops have also taken the oath.

General Papagos has requested to be placed on the retired list.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Mass of Prisoners and Guns.

London, July 3.

A wireless Russian official message states: After two days' artillery fire we attacked Konichy and advanced as far as Konichy stream southward of the village. Our prisoners so far number 3,500. We also took seven guns. We attacked south-westward of Brzezany and occupied strong fortified positions which are constantly changing hands owing to German-Turkish counter-attacks. We captured on this front yesterday nine officers and 1,700 men. The Turks are retreating towards Pendjyn. Our pursuing cavalry, occupied Engidja, northward of Lake Deribar. We also occupied Kalamirvan, south-east of Lake Deribar, as well as villages in the neighbourhood. One of our airships dropped 550 pounds of bombs on enemy positions. Five aerial engagements took place in one of which, fighting eight aeroplanes, an airship commander was wounded. The airship returned.

Germans Admit Russian Success.

London, July 2.

A German official wireless message states:—There is heavy fighting between the Upper Strypa and the east bank of Darajowka. Russian pressure was directed against the Konichy sector east and south of Brzezany. After two days' strong artillery fire the enemy captured Konichy. Fighting is most bitter astride Brzezany. We maintained our positions after a swaying battle in which we inflicted heavy enemy losses. There is strong artillery fire along the Stokod and Dmister sectors. An attack northward of the Koveluck railway failed.

Enemy Reports.

Later.

A wireless German official report says the Russian attacks on Konichy broke down. Fresh attacks developed to the north.

A wireless Austrian official message states that between Narajowka and the Strypa the enemy, continuously employing fresh reserves, pushed their assaulting waves totalling at least twenty divisions into hand-to-hand combat. They were mostly repulsed before our first lines.

The Russian Account.

Petrograd, July 2.

The following details of the new offensive are supplied authoritatively:—"A portion of an army corps and a Finland division attacked under a violent fire and took two lines of trenches north of Konichy, afterwards repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks. Some regiments suffered severely, especially in officers. On the rest of this sector our artillery continues to demolish the enemy trenches, which are replying vigorously. In the section where the army corps are engaged our troops carried all the enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Sredniyagura, east of Konichy, which was strongly defended. We occupied Konichy and the forest to the west thereof as far as Korf torrent and the whole of the enemy trenches south of Konichy. We captured many prisoners and machine guns the total of which has not yet been ascertained."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Slight British Check.

London, July 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that in hard fighting to the westward of Lens our advanced posts were driven back slightly. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing at numerous points.

Lively Artillery Work.

London, July 2.

A French communique says that during the day there was the most lively reciprocal artillery firing in the sectors west and east of Comy, but no infantry work.

A Surprise German Attack.

London, July 2.

A wireless German official message states: Our shock troops in a surprise attack northward of Dixmude captured many Belgians. The English attacked westward of Lens and penetrated at a few points, but were thrown out leaving 175 prisoners and seventeen machine guns. French attacks on trenches lost to the south of Labovelle farm failed.

THE U. S. EXPEDITION.

Paris, July 2.

According to the newspapers, the American Expedition in France will be under the exclusive command of General Pershing, and the American Government will have its own lines of communication with the Army from the West Front to Washington.

SIR HERBERT TREE DEAD.

London, July 2.

The death is announced of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, aged 62.

A great actor Sir Herbert Tree has for some years owned His Majesty's Theatre, London, which he opened in 1879. He was for ten years manager of the Haymarket Theatre. In 1904 he founded the Academy of Dramatic Art. He organized the coronation gild performance at His Majesty's on June 27, 1911, two years after he had been knighted.

(Continued on page 8.)

ST. DUNSTON'S HOSTEL.

How our Blinded Fighters are Cared For.

It is interesting to read in the report of St. Dunstan's for the year ending March 31, 1917, a description of the way in which the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' C.R. Committee comes into immediate touch with our fighters who have sacrificed their sight in the service of the country.

"It is arranged by the War Office authorities," runs this explanation, "that soldiers with badly damaged eyes shall be drafted to the St. Dunstan General Hospital, Chelsea; in the event of specially heavy casualties occupying the whole of the available accommodation there, men are sent to the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth. It sometimes happens that blinded men are by mistake sent from the disembarkation port to another hospital. In these cases a transfer to the 2nd London General Hospital or 3rd London General Hospital is effected as soon as the patient is in a fit condition to travel. One of these hospitals the men come immediately under the care of St. Dunstan's. Members of the staff visit them daily while still in the hospitals, and their interest is aroused, without waste of time, by means of instruction in such simple arts as set bag making and preliminary teaching in Braille. This prompt comradeship means that the newly-blinded soldier is not allowed to slip into the slough of dependency which usually engulfs the man who has suddenly lost the precious gift of sight. Instead, the fighting spirit of the man is roused, as he hears to what full and wonderful lives others can win through; closed eyelids do not mean lack of vision, what others can make of life he can also make, and already his spirits are cheered as he eagerly plans his new campaign."

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are reproduced from the *San Francisco Bulletin*:

The Liberty Loan New York, June 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, states that \$1,300,000,000 of the two billion dollar liberty loan has already been subscribed. The secretary has appealed to the country to make an extra effort to over-subscribe the issue in the week which remains before subscriptions are closed.

U.S. Doesn't Want Chinese Monarchy. Washington, June 9.—The Department of State in a public announcement declares that it is anxious to see the Chinese Republic maintained and would view with grave alarm a return to the Monarchy.

U.S. Interests in China Safe. Peking, June 9.—Mr. Baer, U.S. Minister, in his telegram to the American State Department, has expressed no fear for American interests in the internal dissensions of China.

Registration below the Estimate. Washington, June 10.—Complete draft registration figures for 18 States and the District of Columbia have been compiled, and show a total of 2,913,827. If that ratio is maintained throughout the other States of the Union, it is stated, the total registration will be approximately 900,000 below the estimates made by the census bureau.

Mr. Root gets a Rousing Reception.

Washington, June 10.—Dispatches received from Russia state that Mr. Elihu Root and the other members of the American commission have arrived at Irkutsk, where they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the populace.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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against FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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CAN BE CURED.HENRY why he half-suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This is the
only genuine cure for Asthma. Discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. Li Hui Fung, a Chinese graduate
versed in English, has been a teacher
of English for many years and is now
teaching Chinese in English.
He has a good knowledge of the Chinese
language and is a native speaker.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hong Kong Telegraph," office or direct to No.
110 Wellington Street, First Floor.MEE CHEUNG
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Act. Hon. Secretary.

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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best "Tiffin"
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We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
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GENERAL NEWS.

Looters of a Shipwreck.
For looting from a wrecked
ship two men were each fined \$3
at Sehall, County Cork.City Temple Pastorate.
Dr. Fort Newton has arrived
in London from America, and has
begun his ministry at the City
Temple.Welsh War Veterans.
Major David Davies, M.P., has
given \$5,000 towards the fund
for the memorial to Welsh war
heroes.English Eggs.
There was a drop in the price
of the best English eggs at
Southwold recently, quotations
being 19s. to 18s., the price had
previously reached 25s.Football in France.
A team of the Rouen Football
Club, which is composed of En-
glishmen, beat a team of the
French Football Association in
Paris recently by 4 goals to 1.Boys and a Bomb.
Finding a bomb on the County
Cricket Ground at Northampton,
two boys pulled the plug out.
The bomb exploded, and one boy
had his face severely cut, the
other being so badly injured that
he had to be taken to the hospital.

U.S. War Courses.

Special war courses, in such
subjects as trench-warfare, field
service regulations, map making
and reading, and camp sanitation,
have been begun at some of the
universities and colleges of the
United States.

The Balfour Mission Honoured.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice and Mr.
Balfour, Lord Curzon, and other
members of the British Mission
to the United States were made
honorary members of the Phi
Beta Kappa Society, the famous
American collegiate body.

German Army's Tallest Officer.

General von Plaskow, com-
manding the 11th German Army
Corps, has reached being 7 ft. 11
in. He is known as "Long
Plaskow," and is popularly
reputed to be the tallest officer in
the German Army.

Germany's Metal Scarcity.

All copper, brass and bronze
vessels and machinery parts in
the Bavarian distilleries have been
requisitioned. An appeal has
been issued to school children
to collect old metal articles of
these metals, such as soldiers'
buttons, cartridge cases, and toy
soldiers.

An American Commission.

Bound for Persia and the Cau-
casus, for the interests of the
American Commission for Arme-
nian and Syrian Relief, Dr. Wil-
liam T. Ellis and Mr. Charles
E. Bourry of Philadelphia left
Tokyo last week for Vladivostok.Their task is to investigate and
report upon the work of their
organization. The journey will
be made by the Trans-Siberian
Railways to Tiflis.

Outbreaks of Fire.

Through the Assistant Provost
Marshal, the military authorities
draw attention at Canterbury
Police Court to the frequency of
common fires in Surrey and
Hampshire, which had meant that
much time had been occupied by
the troops in extinguishing the
outbreaks. Two boys were each
fined 40s. for setting fire to furs
on Hale Common, and necessitat-
ing the calling out of troops to
deal with three separate fires.

Clergyman's Sudden Death.

The Rev. George Davies, 63,
a Baptist minister, formerly
pastor of the Romney Street
Church, Westminster, had a mem-
ber of the old London School
Board and the Westminster Board
of Guardians, was found lying
dead on the pavement at Vincent
Square, Westminster. Mr. Davies,
who lived at Pontnewydd, New-
port, Mon., had come to London
for the May meetings.An Inquest verdict of "Death from
natural causes" was returned.A flag of the kind used by army
signallers has been hung to the
spire of the church of St. Peter,
which has been hit by bullets and is
steadfast with mud. An inscrip-
tion underneath it states that it
was the first British flag hoisted
at Mesopotamia after its capture by
the British on April 12, 1917, and
was used to denote the headquar-
ters of the officers commanding
the defence of that place, where
the British and Yeomanry, in spite
of being more than two-thirds of
their fighting strength, held on
to the ground until re-
lieved.JUST RECEIVED NEW SHIPMENTS
OF THE FINEST ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN PIANOS BYBRINSMEAD,
BACON,
CHALLENGER,
HAMILTON,
CHAPPELL.

\$450

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Thames' Trout Fishing.
The Thames is in good order for trout fishing after the rains, and trout up to 4lb. have been caught at Great Marlow.

American Girl Aviator.
Miss Stinson, the girl aviator who was recently in the Far East, has volunteered for war service says a Los Angeles newspaper. She has also offered an aeroplane to the Government.

Tientsin's Gamblers.
Tientsin has its troubles with gamblers. The N. C. Daily Mail says:—The Gambling Club that was closed by the Italian Consul a few months ago, has been started again we hear, under new promoters.

What General Falkenhayn Said.
Speaking to a number of Saxons gathered on the Rumanian front General Falkenhayn said:—Let us talk about peace. It is not only at home that the people are saying about peace. At the front among the soldiers the desire for peace is equally as great, but we here only want peace when a happy future is assured to Germany. Believe me, every man in my 9th Army Corps thinks that way. I may add that here on the 9th Army front no enemy will ever come through, nor will any enemy in this war ever set foot on German soil again.

Mosquitoes and Crows.
One way to get rid of the mosquito nuisance is to report the pests to the sanitary officer, says the Shanghai Health Officer. The names and addresses of each mosquito being legibly written in the complaint. He made no mention of crows; but, perhaps acting on the suggestion, residents of the "horseshoe" part of Bubbling Well Road opposite the Recreation Club complained to the Police Station that crows were really a nuisance there. The effect was almost instant. At daylight yesterday, uniformed foreign policemen armed with shotguns surprised the crows at getting-up time with the result that a good bag-full was taken to the station, where the crows were disposed of by the municipal contractor.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., P.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917.

NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

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\$50.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts

that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

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IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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"Indian" Motorcycles

ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

24 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders Price \$500.00

5 " Little Twin " " " " \$650.00

7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus " " " \$750.00

7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model) \$850.00

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central,

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

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IT MAY SURPRISE YOU

BUT WE CAN PROVE THAT

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road."

Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES VOEUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to—ALEX. ROSS & CO. No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HOUSE 7 or 8 rooms with bathrooms, servants' quarters. Upper or lower level. Apply:—W. R. Co "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CORONA TYPEWRITER including carrying case. Light, convenient, durable, nearly new. Price \$95. 22, Granville Avenue, Kowloon.

NOTICES.



Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
" "	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

NOTICES.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER

AND SOY MANUFACTURES.

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OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.

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WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2950. HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. 1, N. 2, N. 3

THERAPION

BLOOD PURIFIER, KIDNEY TONIC, GOUTY REMEDY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, FEVER, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COLIC, SPASMS, Hysterical Affections, Epilepsy, etc.

NEW YORK REPORT: "A. J. P. (The New French Remedy) is a most valuable medicine for the treatment of all the above ailments."

GET THE TRADE MARK AND THERAPION IN ALL BOTTLES.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BARLING'S

BRIAR PIPES

JUST ARRIVED.

TEL. 1741.

BATHING COSTUMES

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IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT STYLES

PRICES FROM \$2.00 UP.

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

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FANS

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PRICES.

IN STOCK.



FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEL. NO.

1877.

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1877.

MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

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STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS

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TELEPHONE 1114.

DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

SCOTCH WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616

BIRTHS.

BARKER.—At Saigon, on June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Barker, a daughter.

McKIMM.—At Kowloon, on June 21, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McKimm, a daughter.

HODGES.—On June 23, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodges, a son.

HARBER.—On June 25, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of C. E. Harber, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACK-JOVINO.—On June 23, at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, before Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, Arthur Charles Mack, to Mary Grace Jovino, both of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

HUNGARY'S UNSETTLED CONDITION.

There are many indications showing that the state of affairs in Austria-Hungary—particularly the Hungarian portion of the Dual Monarchy—is of a very unsettled and unsatisfactory character, from the point of view of the House of Hapsburg. Count Tisza and other satellites of the dynasty that has for so long tyrannised over the very mixed population which inhabits Hungary. The cosmopolitan masses in this country, with their different temperaments, habits and tastes, have been the fertile cause of most of the troubles that have afflicted it for generations. When it is remembered that millions of those who are called upon to swear allegiance to the Hapsburgs have much more in common with the Russians, it will be readily understood that friction is not difficult at any time to engender and that little zeal is manifested for Austria's war ambitions which she, along with Germany, conspires to carry into effect. None of the belligerents, it may safely be said, has for a considerable time past so earnestly desired a return to peace conditions as has Hungary, not only because she finds herself completely out of sympathy with the aims and objects of Austria and her partner Germany, but because she realises that she has nothing to gain therefrom. Indeed, on the contrary, she has much to lose from a continuance of the war. Austria, as seems to be the case, does not greatly mind if her institutions become Germanised, but with Hungary it is a very different matter, for the last wish that the Hungarians are likely to have realised is a closer union with Germany. To-day the rumblings that have been audible for quite a long time are becoming more and more ominous and we should not be surprised if, before long, more striking manifestations of the resentment that is stated to be apparent throughout Hungary burst forth into unmistakable rebellion against the Hapsburgs and the sympathies of the throne—those bolsters of an Autocracy that is day by day becoming more seriously undermined and will soon be completely overturned.

The present state of affairs is indicated in recent telegrams, in one of which it will have been noted that a "franchise demonstration" which was held recently at Budapest, Hungary's capital, was "most serious,"—so serious, indeed, that it appears to have upset the arrogance of even the Germans. Austria-Hungary, like Germany, is, as is well-known, far behind the people of France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States in the political privileges they long ago gained for themselves. There is evidence now, however, that, as in Prussia, so now in Hungary, the people are determined to obtain a direct share in the government of their country. Thus it is not surprising to read that the franchise demonstration which has just taken place was "most serious." This can only indicate that it did not meet with the approval of the authorities, who, like the Hohenzollerns and the Prussian military caste generally, despise the idea of the people having any active part in the government of the country. That the demonstrators were indeed in a serious frame of mind was evident by the manner in which they manifested their feeling towards Count Tisza, who is now recognised as the Hungarian statesman who, above all others, has been instrumental in causing Hungary to be identified with the pan-Germanic plans.

The awakening in Hungary points to the fact that Hungary has at last resolved to act as a separate nation, with aspirations distinct from those of Austria, and with the determination to free herself from the yoke which her position in the Dual Monarchy has caused her to bear with regard to Germany. Long ago it was confidently predicted that the demise of Emperor Francis Joseph would be the certain signal of Hungary's gradual breaking away from Austria, as it was well-known that the political aspirations of the mixed races of Hungary—Magyars, Czechs, Slavs, chiefly—had little or nothing in common with Austria's lamblike docility towards Germany. Unmistakably, Hungary is at last striving to free herself from the shackles that have so long bound her to Austria and, indirectly, to Germany. She longs for a separate national existence, and, in her efforts towards establishing a Republic, which appears to be the goal aimed at, all lovers of democracy will wish the people of Hungary a speedy release from the degeneracy of Austria and the corroding influence of Germany.

Independence Day.

"The Glorious Fourth" has once more come round, and, happily, it finds the United States Army in the field alongside the Allies in the fight of Right against Might. It was one hundred and forty-one years ago to-day that America declared her right to work out her own destiny, and she has now joined hands with the democracies of the world to defend that same right for all nations against the encroachments of a domineering military autocracy. Much history has been made since the American Colonies broke away from Britain, and whatever we Britishers may think of the circumstances which made that step necessary, we have always felt that it was dictated by political expediency rather than by specific enmity. And probably the most ultra-Imperialistic will agree that, with conditions as they were, the act was a wise one. Viewing matters in that light, it was only natural that the breach should soon be forgotten, and thus it is that ever since those days the United States and Britain have been drawing gradually closer together, until it is now said to be said that never did they so completely understand each other and never were the bonds of true friendship so closely woven. To the local American community and to Americans at large we extend the most cordial greetings on this their Independence Day, uniting with them in the hope that by the time another "Glorious Fourth" comes round, we shall be able to celebrate another and even more glorious independence.

Two Actors.

It will be with not a little regret that local lovers of the Theatre will have heard of the death of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and of Mr. Henry Dallas, two actors who, in different ways, doubtless had endeared themselves to most playgoers in the Far East—the former by virtue of his national reputation and the latter by the many times he had brought plays from home and produced them for the benefit of Far Eastern audiences. Sir Herbert Tree's death must have come as a shock to most people, as no announcement had been made that might have prepared one for so heavy a blow. Until quite recently, Home papers frequently contained references to Sir Herbert's protracted and highly successful tour in America, where, besides playing in "Colonel Newcome," he had been giving valuable help in promoting the excellent cause of British-American friendship. Of Sir Herbert Tree as an actor it might truly be said that he was probably the most spectacular actor-manager of the British stage during the past generation. His knowledge of stagecraft was very extensive, as was abundantly shown in all of his theatrical productions, notably in his setting of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "King John" and other Shakespearean dramas. Like all good actors and lovers of the drama he revered the works of the "Divine William"—"The Myriad-Minded Shakespeare"—and lavished both time and money in his endeavour to present worthily the works of our greatest dramatist.

Other Triumphs.

The production of Sir Louis Parker's "Drake," was also another of Sir Herbert's stage triumphs. As an actor he was perhaps seen at his best as Hamlet, Macbeth, Antony, Faustus, Colonel Newcome and Svengali. In the minds of habitual playgoers the graceful stage mannerisms and the slightly nasal accent of Sir Herbert Tree will long linger as a pleasing memory. He was a great ornament of the British stage and long since merited and obtained the cordial approval of all lovers of the Theatrical art. His death is a distinct loss to the British drama and to all playgoers.—Of the late Mr. Henry Dallas it can be truly said that he endeared himself to many in the Far East by bringing out from home some of the most popular of London successes, such as his Company as the "Follies," and in "The Glad Eye" and many other similar pieces. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one will be sincerely regretted by many theatre-goers.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN I LOOK AT THIS NATION I FEEL THAT LIBERTY, LIKE WISDOM, IS ONCE MORE JUSTIFIED OF HER CHILDREN.—General Grant.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of the late Cecil Rhodes.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.67 1/8. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Yick Loong, \$25.

Land Sale.

A sale of Crown land took place at the Land Sale Office, Public Works Department, yesterday afternoon, of Inland Lot No. 2237, situated above Bowen Road, near the Military Hospital. Mr. Kan Wing-kwong was the purchaser at the upset price of \$7,350.

Discharged.

An employee on a mail steamer at present in port was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with bringing ashore two keels of opium dross, other than Government opium dross. The man's story was that he was an opium smoker, and that the dross was what he had collected from his own smoking. His Worship discharged the man.

Death of A Well-Known Actor.

News has arrived from home of the death of Mr. Henry Dallas, who, along with his theatrical Company, was well-known in the Far East. The sad event occurred after a long illness, at Mr. Dallas's residence, Golden Green, Henderson, N.W., on May 4. In private life Mr. Dallas was known by his own name, Mr. James Ryder, and had been a sailor before adopting acting as a profession. He reproduced many popular London plays in India and the Far East.

A Thief in the Night.

A Japanese woman, living at 113, Praya East, was awakened very early this morning by the noise of a man moving about the house, and, rising up, she saw a man taking some clothes away. She shouted out, and a cook in the house gave chase, the man being eventually caught by a constable. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the man was charged with breaking into the house and with stealing clothes and other property valued at \$70. His Worship passed sentence of four months' hard labour.

Middlesex "Ramblers."

The Rambling Section of the 25th Middlesex Regiment Entertainment Club was well supported during the past month. The total number of individual trips made by the men from Mount Austin and Victoria Barracks was 831, and much appreciated refreshment was provided on the journey by the Services Entertainment Fund. The rambles are run each Wednesday and Saturday, weather permitting, and the most popular destinations are Stonecutter's Island, Kowloon and the Harbour Cruise by the routine launch.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) states:—

Police School.
An examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P. of Classes 12, 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 6, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in multi. Chief Inspector Lammett and Staff Inspector Potter will attend.

Strength.
Bugler 51 Tang Wai Nam is promoted Sergeant.

Band Practices for July.
At 6 p.m.—July 9, 11, 17, 20, and 24.

Music Classes.
At 6 p.m.—July 12, and 18.

BERLIN LIES.

"J'Accuse" Author to Fight them to the End.

The anonymous but celebrated author of "J'Accuse!" who is living in Switzerland, has just been interviewed by George Batault, a French newspaperman.

The author of "J'Accuse!" who, though a German, is preparing another indictment of Germany in the form of a bulky volume, which has for a title "The Crime," will, in this latest work, be pitiless in his criticism of all the attempts the Germans have made to wash themselves of the crime of having brought on the war.

Up to the present a large number of copies of "J'Accuse!" has entered Germany, despite the Government's rigorous prohibition. Various subterfuges have been employed to smuggle the book across the border, and consequently the work has been widely read. Using the celebrated words of Bismarck, the anonymous author, with a cruel and ironical smile, said to his interviewer:—

"I will follow the reptiles of the Government to their last retreat. I will render justice to all lies more or less hostile and more or less calumnious with which they have wanted to hide the truth."

"The question of the responsibility for war originates in the Capital. It dominates all others. It is known in Germany, and that is why they are trying to cloud it. Nothing can be done until the truth is clear and until it remains clear."

"The German Government is entirely responsible for the war. It must carry its responsibility like a cross, and expiation will be long. At the present time, even those who are demanding peace at any price repeat that Germany was attacked, that she is waging a war of defence. That is false. Germany, led by unworthy chiefs, premeditated the war. Germany attacked after having deliberately calculated its blow. There is no truth beyond that. No argument will ever make doubtful this primordial truth."

"I will fight to the end with all my forces. My anonymous attack has been criticised, but I will remain anonymous because I do not fight with equal arms. I do not see the necessity of giving the German Government a means of rendering me inoffensive and thus hurt the cause which is mine. They wanted to know my name. For them to have known my identity would have given them a way to discredit me with personal attacks. Already they have accused me of standing in various doubtful strata of society in order to do me harm."

"All that is in vain. One can remain anonymous and suffer morally. And I have suffered more than one readily believes. But I will stay anonymous! I am the author of 'J'Accuse!' and 'The Crime'! I have only one aim and only one ideal: The Truth, which has need neither of a label nor a social state, since it is immortal."

The author said that the only hope for the future of Germany is in the ideas defined by the Socialist minority, which are similar to those set forth in "J'Accuse!" "It," said the author, "the majority of the Socialists are firm supporters of the policy of Bethmann-Hollweg it is because the latter, in regard to the origins of the war, is in a position similar to theirs; their thesis and their assertions come from the same lies, the same necessities, which, alas, also know no law."

"The Crime," by the author of "J'Accuse!" will be published very shortly by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, (London, New York and Toronto).

London Accidents.

The London City Commissioner of Police reports that during the first quarter of the year, 193 accidents occasioning personal injury caused by vehicles occurred, and of these 11 were fatal. In the corresponding period of last year, 243 accidents were recorded, of which two were fatal.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS LAURIE.

True Facts About Death and Burial.

Under the above headlines, the N. C. Daily News publishes the following from its Cheloo correspondent, writing under date of June 20:—The strong leader in Shipping and Engineering concerning the manner of the burial of the late Mr. Thomas Laurie calls for some explanation. In this leader, according to the cutting from the N. C. Daily News, it is alleged that the body was tossed into the earth by coolies, unattended by a single foreigner, and apparently without the burial service being read over the grave. This is the language of hyperbole, and the following report will perhaps give a full account of a painful incident to British residents in China, but one which is certainly of less gravity than has been reported.

On the arrival here of the str. Hainan, the authorities were informed of the sickness of Mr. Laurie, the second officer, and a request sent for the port doctor. Dr. Galowen could not be found and so the call was passed on to Dr. Malcolm, our newly arrived medical man, who immediately went out and saw Mr. Laurie. Dr. Malcolm at once diagnosed the case and told Mr. Laurie that everything possible would be done for him.

Meanwhile Dr. Galowen, hearing of a case of sickness in the harbour, went out to the vessel and en route passed the launch conveying Dr. Malcolm back to the shore. Dr. Galowen, evidently not realising the circumstances under which Dr. Malcolm had been called on arrival at the ship arranged for the removal of Mr. Laurie to the isolation ward of the General Hospital under the supervision of the Franciscan Sisters. Here Mr. Laurie was nursed, and Dr. Malcolm was somewhat startled a little later to learn that he had succumbed.

Now, however, arose a peculiar situation. Mr. Laurie was attached to the China Merchants Shipping Co., and in Cheloo no foreigner represents that firm. Apparently, therefore, it was a matter for the British Consul, and so when Mr. King learnt of the death he sent and notified the Secretary of the International Committee. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Cemetery is, however, not the Secretary of the International Committee, but is Mr. A. H. Faers who arranges and attends, very often at great personal inconvenience to himself, all interments. As Mr. Faers was not informed of the death, he did not even know of the funeral until "Observer's" letter appeared in the paper. A notice from the Consul had been sent round at noon, but apparently all arrangements for the service were completely forgotten.

The body was not tossed into the grave by the coolies, and this statement is a travesty of the truth, as is the statement that no foreigners were present. Dr. Malcolm himself was at the graveside, and was obviously upset at the absence of a service. On Tuesday a letter appeared from "Observer" asking the reason for such a burial and then residents here awoke to the fact of what had taken place. Immediately a movement was set on foot for the holding of a service and on the Wednesday afternoon a big concourse of foreigners assembled while the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Duff, Bishop of Shanghai, conducted a most impressive ceremony at the graveside.

The above facts give briefly an account of what took place and none regret more than British residents of Cheloo the happening. They are simply stated in the order that British residents here may be correctly judged by fellow-nationals of the Empire resident in the Far East. It is safe to say that such an interment has never before taken place, that it will never occur again and but for the peculiar combination of circumstances would not have happened in the case of the late Mr. Thomas Laurie.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Herbert Tree, whose death is announced, recently returned from America after a successful tour in that country, which finished with a four weeks' season in Mr. Michael Morton's play, "Colonel Newcome," at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York where he drew large houses. Sir Herbert had been making speeches from the stage promoting British-American friendship, and brought back to England a message of good will from America. Ten members of his company have recently joined the colours, and they have sent generous subscriptions to the Actors' Emergency War Fund.

Sir H. H. Johnston's protest against car custom of describing ourselves, when signing a letter, as "Yours faithfully, truly," and so on, shows admirable regard for accuracy, although many would regret that seal for the verities should compel the sacrifice of an amiable custom. Hutton's conclusion to a letter to the Quaker, "Your Majesty's sheep and most bound vessel," may provoke contempt by its ludicrous exaggeration; Pliny's "Vale," and Edward Longshank's "We commend you to God," may not always have been heartfelt wishes; but politeness is always so welcome that it seems a pity to inquire too curiously.

John Bright showed a strict regard for accuracy when he ended a controversial letter "I am, Sir, with whatever respect is due to you." On the other hand the Admiralty used to make an habitual display of insincerity, all letters from the Lords Commissioners to naval officers—even letters of reproof—being signed "Your affectionate friends." This practice was discontinued in consequence of a naval captain signing one of his letters to the Board of Admiralty "Your affectionate friend." He was asked to discontinue this practice, so when writing again he concluded, "I am, my Lords, No longer your affectionate friend."

Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State, has more than one string to his bow. For some years he gave himself up to the study of architecture, and still uses the draughtsman's pen and pencil with unusual skill. Then he is known throughout the States as one of the foremost Biblical students of his day, and articles from his pen on Biblical and religious subjects often appear in American periodicals. His Bible is said to be unique. Every available part of the wide margins is covered with notes, plans and maps; all so highly finished that they could go to the printer or engraver without another touch of the pen.

The war is giving a fresh atmosphere to the life of the clergy. From the large rural diocese of Worcester, there has been a tremendous exodus from the countryside to the munition factories; and Bishop Yeatman-Biggs recognises that the new conditions will have to be faced without delay. He is accordingly proposing to "bill" nearly 100 vicars and curates in munition centres for social and religious work. At the moment thirty of his clergy are working as mechanics in factories; nearly 100 are acting as school teachers or clerks; and fifty are ploughing and sowing. Many are, of course, doing duty as military chaplains. In fact, out of a total of 604 diocesan clergy, 482 are doing work arising out of the war. His lordship declares that the rest are too old or infirm to undertake such service.

Probably the whole Empire endorses General Smuts's hope that our Royal Princes will no longer seek Consorts among the princelings of Central Europe. Simultaneously the thoughts of the nation turn to a sweet English girl, Princess Mary, who has appeared this week for the first time in public free from parental tutelage. An Englishman's blood boils when he examines the insolent spirit of expediency in which the marriage of King Edward was discussed in Germany.

WOOD-SHIP PLAN DEAD.

American Shipping Men Glad.

Members of the shipping trade, including the marine underwriters, were well satisfied, says the *New York Evening Post*, with the announcement of Major-General George W. Goethals, U. S. A., retired, that the Federal Shipping Board's plan for a fleet of 1,000 wooden cargo carriers to circumvent the German submarine attack, had been discarded. General Goethals made the announcement in a speech at the annual dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria. One thousand leading steel manufacturers, who were present, joined in pledging him the backing of every steel plant in the country in this own plan for turning out 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping in the next eighteen months.

The Shipping Board's project, which was conceived by the Western and Middle Western members, met with pronounced opposition from shipowners and shipbuilders, who objected to it on technical, as well as financial, grounds; but it required the clear-cut criticism of General Goethals, after he had been appointed to take charge of the national shipbuilding campaign, to convince the Board and the Administration of the impractical nature of the undertaking. It is understood that General Goethals did not find it easy to impress his views upon the majority of the Board, but his speech of last night evidently means that at last he has had his way.

The wooden fleet plan was announced by Mr. William Denman, of San Francisco, chairman of the Shipping Board, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce on April 5. He declared that investigations had been made to prove that American shipyards could turn out wooden ships of 3,000 tons at the rate of 200,000 tons a month, beginning October 1, without interfering with the construction of steel ships in any way.

It was proposed to equip these vessels with engines giving them a speed of from ten to twelve knots—later this was reduced to from eight to ten. One of the principal objections to wooden ships advanced by shipping experts was that structurally they would be unfitted to carry such cargoes as coal and ore, on long transatlantic voyages. Difficulty in fitting them with efficient engines as fast as they were built was also foreseen, and it was asserted that they would be so short-lived as to neutralise their relatively low cost. It was also denied that they could be turned out so quickly as the Shipping Board prophesied.

All of these criticisms were tacitly concurred in by General Goethals in his speech. He told the steel men that, although contracts had been let for the construction of many wooden ships, no plans and specifications had yet been prepared, and the birds were still nesting in the trees that were to be used to build them.

"As I need assistance and co-operation in my work," General Goethals said, "I have concluded to tell you my troubles and ask your help. On the principle of the selective draft I have again been called to the Government service and confronted with the proposition to turn out 1,000, 3,000-ton wooden ships in eighteen months—wood because it was not possible to get steel, and because the ships could be constructed in less time."

"I found that contracts for wooden ships had been let in all directions, but was unable to find plans or specifications. When you consider that the birds are now nesting in the trees that will go to build those ships that must attain a speed of ten, and half knots, and several additional knots to escape submarines, why, the proposition is simply hopeless."

"I called on Mr. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation and asked him if it was not possible to turn to steel. He assured me it would be possible."

"Fifty millions of dollars was placed at the disposal of the Shipping Board, and the money was to come from the sale of

FAR EASTERN MEN IN THE WAR.

Second Lieut. L. A. Davis.

We regret to learn, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that a telegram has been received by Mr. H. C. Davis: "Deeply regret to inform you 2nd Lieut. L. A. Davis, Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action June 23. The Army Council express their sympathy."

2nd Lieut. L. Alan Davis was in Shanghai for about two years. He left Orlifon College to come East to join the firm of R. N. Truman and Co. at the age of 20 years. On the outbreak of war he sent in his name to join the first contingent going home, but his application was shelved. In March, 1916, he received an appointment on a rubber estate in the F.M.S., and on reaching his 21st birthday, while in the F.M.S., he volunteered again and was accepted, joining a Shanghai contingent as it passed through Singapore.

On arrival in England, he joined the West Riding Rifles. He afterwards received a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. His pilot's certificate was granted to him on June 22, 1916, and he was immediately sent over to France. His experiences last August on a bombing expedition will be remembered, when his engine gave out at a height of 10,000 feet over the enemy lines, compelling him to risk a difficult return, which he did successfully. On this date, however, he sustained an accident which kept him in hospital for a period of five months.

He again passed the medical board in March, 1917, and returned to France. He was last known to be at Etaples. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis in their loss.

Sergt. J. R. Malone. News also was received to the effect that Sergt. J. R. Malone, Shanghai Municipal Police, who volunteered for active service while at home on leave in 1916, and was a gunner in the 23rd Siege Battery, was killed in action in France on April 21. Sergt. Malone joined the Police in 1910 and went on leave in 1915. He married at home while on holiday and leaves a widow and one child, for whom great sympathy will be felt.

Lieut. Ralph Walker. News has been received of the death of another "Kobe volunteer"—Lieut. Ralph Walker, killed in Mesopotamia. Born in Stirling in 1886, Mr. Walker joined Messrs. Browne and Co. in 1913, says the *Japan Chronicle* taking charge of the shipping and insurance department in Kobe. Subsequently he was sent to Moji to take charge of the firm's office there. Mr. Walker, who had served in the London Scottish and the A.S.C., was one of the first Japan men to volunteer for active service, and soon got a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Until the early part of this year he was stationed in the Northwest Provinces in India. Just when he was sent to Mesopotamia is not known, but he could not have been there long before making the supreme sacrifice.

Panama Canal bonds. No effort has yet been made to sell these bonds. As money is as necessary as anything else, I began a campaign for money. As I regard all bonds as long, narrow, and wooden, and being a believer in authority, I wanted both money and authority. My money is now being discussed by the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and I have been promised the money in ten days or two weeks.

"I had a second conference with Mr. Farrell, and he agreed to stand back of me and see that the programme would be carried out. On the strength of this I went before Congress and said I would turn out 3,000,000 tons of steel ships in eighteen months. As these ships will go into the merchant marine, if they escape the submarine, those ships should be of steel. It is right here that I want to ask the institute to get behind Mr. Farrell and to help carry out that promise."

THE LATE MR. C. A. WOODHEAD.

Military Funeral at Happy Valley.

The interment of the late Mr. C. A. Woodhead, who so tragically met his death following an accident whilst bathing at Canton on Sunday, took place at the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, a large number of friends of the deceased paying a last tribute to his memory. Deceased was accorded full military honours, he having been a member of the Scouts' Company, Hongkong Volunteers, and the members of his Company acted as bearers and also formed the firing party. The funeral march was played by the band of the Middlesex Regiment. The principal mourners were the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anon and Messrs. L. N. Leefe, C. W. Bewick, and B. D. F. Both. Among those also present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Savern, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Sir William Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Major Macdonald, Capt. Champkin, Capt. Cassell, Capt. Sear, Capt. G. G. Wood, Capt. Lammer, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Kennett, Lieut. Hancock, Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. Sutherland, and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, A. O. Long, F. Maitland, E. J. Grist, J. R. Wood, E. D. O. Wolfe, D. E. Donnelly, G. C. Moxon, W. Logan, J. A. Plummer, Eldon Potter, E. Davidson, W. A. Dowley, P. P. J. Woodhouse, J. Patterson, T. E. Pearce, G. A. Woodcock, as well as many of deceased's office colleagues and also representatives of the Chinese staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

The obsequies were conducted by the Rev. H. B. Griffith, and at the conclusion of the service three volleys were fired over the grave and a bugler of the Middlesex Regiment sounded the "Last Post."

There were numerous floral tributes to the deceased, and among those were the following: Members of the staff of Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Sir Robert Ho Tung; Import Department, Shanghai; Morrison Hill Mess; Messrs. Deacon, Lecker, Deacon & Parsons; "John Peel," Canton; Officers and N.C.O.s of the Scouts' Co.; Bradley & Co.; Staff of the China Sugar Refinery; Yuen Hop Hung; Royal Hongkong Yacht Club; Chartered Bank Mess; Hongkong Football Club; "Evo," Junior Mess; Hongkong Bank, Junior Mess; P. and O. Mess; Mr. N. J. Stabb, and many others.

DR CHEN SENTENCED.

Three Years' Imprisonment.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, telegraphing on June 27 stated:—Judgment in the cash-melting bribery case was delivered to-day when Dr. Chen, Chin-tao, ex-Finance Minister, was sentenced to three years and two months' imprisonment, his brother and Councillor Yu of the Finance Board to eight months each, and two others to three years each.

As it has been impossible to form any opinion upon the merits of the case during its progress, the only criticism that presents itself is that the ex-Minister would never have been put into the dock if he had been politically acceptable to the powers that be. If others that might be mentioned had their deserts in proportion, the prisons of Peking would be full for the next hundred years.

Famous Brussels' Building Collapses.

According to a report from Vienna, the beautiful 17th century house in the Grand Place, Brussels, in the cellars of which, formerly the guard room of Alva's soldiers, was the famous Caveau Parisien, a restaurant beloved by diplomats and connoisseurs of good cooking, collapsed on the evening of May 9, injuring several persons.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

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COMPANY REPORT.

Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.

At the eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., held in Shanghai on June 28—Mr. E. C. Pearce who presided submitted the report and accounts. In moving their adoption he said—I feel sure it is plainly apparent to you that we have not only maintained the position we were in this time last year, but have again made material and satisfactory progress. The net profits including the amount brought forward from last year's working amount to \$68,935.42, which your Board recommend be divided as follows:

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. which will absorb	\$30,849.00
Commission to Managing Director and bonus to foreign staff	7,904.00
To place to Stock Reserve account	16,000.00
To carry forward to next year	14,191.42
	\$68,935.42

After analysing the accounts, the chairman said:—you will be pleased and interested to know that the pianos and organs we manufacture find increasing favour with the public of not only China and the Straits Settlements but also Saigon, Burma and India. At the request of the largest firm in India we sent two of our pianos for their inspection; an order followed for 27, and a letter expressing their opinion, coupled with a request for the sole agency for our instruments. These facts speak volumes in regard to the quality of our products and I am sure you will be pleased to know we are doing a steadily increasing wholesale business as well as retail. The output of pianos from the factory has increased by 85 per cent. during the past financial year, and your Board has found it necessary to sanction an extension of the building. The work is well in hand and same should be completed about the end of August when we hope to be able to get up with our orders which under existing congested conditions we find very difficult. Last year I mentioned that our Mr. W. R. Hooper of Tientsin had joined His Majesty's Forces whilst on home leave, and we heard from his sister last July that he had been killed in action. We wrote a letter to her expressing our deepest sympathy and also our admiration for his self sacrifice. Capt. C. J. F. Irvine, formerly our manager at Tientsin is, we believe, well and still on the western front.

The report and accounts having been adopted, the usual appointments were made.

BOXER'S VISIT.

Hongkong sportsmen will be interested hear that Artie Martell, the lightweight boxer and vaudeville artist, has arrived in the Colony from Manila, where he is said to have put up a good fight against Iron Box. He is willing to fight here if he can be matched.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vessel, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 7th instant commencing 3.45 p.m. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

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TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—MACAO: FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 weeks, from middle of July, containing 2 bedrooms, dining & sitting room and other conveniences. Apply J. M. M. 1-A, Calçada da Paz Macao.

TO BE LET.—Cool airy TOP FLAT in quiet part of Kowloon. Furnished. Modern Sanitary Arrangements. Seven minutes to Ferry. Moderate Rent. Box W. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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A. Z. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Kobe, Yokohama, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu & Yokohama.		Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Satsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 15,000	SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Syo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE		Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 10th July.

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SHIRYO MARU	12,100	7th Sept.
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SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	7th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	10th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanling	15th July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	15th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at d'light.

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SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 6th July at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Foochow	Wosang	Sat., 7th July at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the 10th tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Amoy when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chifu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

British Columbia Shipbuilding
Yards-Busy.

There are \$4,000,000 worth of steel and wooden ships now being constructed in British Columbia. These include eight vessels for the British Government; two for the Canadian Government; seven wooden ships for lumber carrying, and four steel steamers for Norway.

Panama Canal Coaling
Arrangements.

The Panama Canal Authority has given notice that it will now allow steamers of Allied nations bound for Europe to take at Colon sufficient bunkers coal to enable them to reach their destination. Previously the regulations permitted steamers only to take enough coal to reach their nearest coaling port after leaving the Canal and the concession now applied to the tonnage of Allied nations is significant.

Dutch Harbour Improvements.

At the present moment when Holland is more than usually conspicuous it is specially interesting to know that the Dutch are making a determined effort to build the largest port of Europe. The Dutch Parliament have in hand legislation for the improvement of the harbours at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The intention is to increase the depths of the water at the quays, so that ships with a draught of 46 feet can be admitted for discharging and loading. The ports on the Suez Canal and on the American and Asian coasts are having the waterway deepened so that boats drawing 33 feet of water can be dealt with. But Holland is apparently going a step further. In addition, the North Sea Canal is being improved. New locks are being built at Amsterdam and Ymuiden of 1,181 feet long and 131 feet wide, while at high tide the depth of the waterway will be 45 feet. Holland, in thus looking ahead, evidently hopes to get the Central European trade through her ports.

Excess Profits.

A decision which, it is understood, will govern hundreds of cases in which counsel are being daily consulted, was given in a King's Bench Divisional Court recently. Messrs. France, Fenwick, and Co., Ltd., London shipowners, applied for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to deduct for the purposes of excess profits duty the whole of the remuneration paid to the managing directors of the company, which included a percentage of profits, notwithstanding that the profits and therefore the remuneration of the directors had increased since the war. The Commissioners contended that the matter was one entirely for their discretion under paragraph 5 of the fourth schedule of the Finance Act (No. 2) of 1915. The appellants said the schedule was mandatory and not discretionary. After considering the legal arguments, the Attorney-General for the Commissioners, and by Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., for appellants, the Court gave judgment, holding that it was entirely a question of the discretion of the Commissioners how much of the increased remuneration they should allow to be deducted from the profits in assessing excess profits duty.

Reparation for Piracy.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, recently received a deputation from the Association of Chambers of Commerce, headed by Sir Algernon Firth (president), submitting resolutions passed in March on the subject of German submarine piracy and the treatment of merchant shipping. The first resolution declared that no peace terms should be considered adequate which did not provide for the replacing by the enemy of all ships and full compensation paid for all ships sunk on account of the enemy's piratical methods. The Government were also asked not to leave enemy ships free after the war to extend their share of the world's carrying trade until the reparation had been made. The second resolution requested that no enemy steamers captured or detained in British or Allied ports should be returned to the enemy at the conclusion of the war; that all British and Allied steamers detained in enemy ports at the beginning of the war should be delivered to the owners, or, if destroyed, full compensation paid to the owners at the conclusion of hostilities. Sir Albert Stanley promised to lay the matter before the Government.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 5th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

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Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA:			
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J. C. J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	23, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	22, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	4, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	5, July
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	5, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	6, July
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	6, July
Manila	Longsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai via Foochow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	8, July
Shanghai via Amoy	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	8, July
Kobe via Moji	Tijodas	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	10, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	12, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Ari M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asuta M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	15, July

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"REMBRANDT"	10,000 "	18th July.
"COENTOER"	10,000 "	1st Aug.
"RINDJANI"	8,000 "	15th Aug.
"VONDEL"	10,000 "	12th Sept.
"KONINCIN DER N."	15,000 "	26th Sept.

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s.s. "KIYO MARU."

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The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 2nd July, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
ed on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 7th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 11th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 12th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

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from Yokohama.

Kungseng, from Amoy.

Khoonseng, c/o Kwongcheong,
from Amoy.

Chong Ban Ket, 38 Des Voeux
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Ohmura Katori Maru, from
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s.s. Yungsang.

Kwonggwang, from Shanghai.

Okuda c/o Matsubara, from
Osaka.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Tyran	1916	1917
1916	1917	1917
1916	1917	1917
1916	1917	1917
1916	1917	1917

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)
HONOURING CANADA.

London, July 3.
H.M. the King has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada expressing satisfaction that the Queen and himself will be able to be present at to-day's service in Westminster Abbey commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation and in honour of Canada's sons fallen in the war.

His Majesty's rejoices with the Dominion in celebrating this jubilee of its strong and ever growing prosperous life and he joins in honouring the living and the dead who, by their deeds, have added a glorious chapter to the Empire's history.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Walter Long, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, The Commonwealth Government and Earl Grey also sent messages to the Governor-General.

Mr. Lloyd George says: The Confederation has enabled Canadians to attain internal unity and self-government and to achieve the beneficent development of their country's resources. The Confederation has done not less for the Empire. It has made Canada the power of that autonomous nationhood which is an unique characteristic of our commonwealth nations. The history of the past fifty years is certain proof of the part Canada is destined to play, in concert with her sister nations, in promoting peace and unity in the world after victory has been won.

THE COTTON CONTROL SCHEME.

London, July 2.

The Cotton Control Board has decided regarding spinners who have cotton on call that prices may be fixed and delivery taken without authorisation of the Board until further notice.

Alexandria, July 2.

The Cotton Exchange has reopened. Cotton jobbing has been suspended for a fortnight.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

London, July 2.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labour member of Parliament for Manchester S.E., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

A Plea from the Trenches.

In view of the recent death of Major W. Redmond—many references to whom were made in the House of Commons and elsewhere—the following, taken from the *Observer* to hand, is especially interesting:—

Several of the current magazines contain articles on the Irish Question. Major W. Redmond sends a moving plea from the trenches to the *Dublin Review*:—

"In the course of the war the Irish troops have behaved with their accustomed valour. They have rendered a splendid service which should never be lost sight of by Englishmen, who may from time to time be inclined to question the real attitude of Ireland. On the fields of France and Flanders the Orange troops from the north and the Catholics from the south have alike maintained the honour of their country. These men in the field have worked and fought side by side in brotherhood and amity. One may ask, in all seriousness, if this is not a sign that, under a fair and free system of government, the men of the north and south may not be trusted to work out in friendship the salvation of their common country.

"The old system of government in Ireland is dead—no sane man believes it can ever be revived. Let it be the task of statesmen of all sections to devise a new system founded on freedom and possessing every reasonable safeguard for minorities. Let old prejudices be cast aside; let the hands which have been grasped upon the field of battle be grasped upon the fields of peace in Ireland also; let England trust fully and freely the people who have given so many brave soldiers to the common cause. In this way, and in this way alone, can Ireland, consistently with her rational existence, become a loyal and true partner, ready to take her full place in peace and war with England and Scotland and all the great young nations of the Empire, so many of them her own children.

"The reflections here set down are the very reflections which course through the minds of many thousands of Irish soldiers in trench and camp to-day; and of these things many and many an Irish soldier thought who will never think again in this world."

Mr. Alfred Percival Graves, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, asks how Ulster will use the undoubted advantage she has gained by the Premier's guarantee that she is not to be included against her will in the Home

Rule settlement of the Irish question? By insisting on standing aloof with six out of the nine Ulster counties under her dominion? Or will Sir Edward Carson and her other leaders have imagination enough to see that they have now an opportunity such as they never had before of settling the Irish question once and for all by an act of generous concession?"

"No doubt," adds Mr. Graves, "the memory of the Sinn Féin rebellion and the Hibernian agitation are too fresh in the memories of the Ulster men to allow of their laying down their political arms just at present. Yet why should they not materialise the Provisional Government which they proposed to set up in Ireland when civil war threatened in the north? But with this difference. Let them take into it, as my scheme proposes, the Catholic fellow-countrymen many of whom have supported the British Empire with their lives, and who have proved their political capacity both inside and outside the House of Commons. After all, they are largely of the same blood, and, where they are not, their forebears have lived side by side with growing intimacy. Under an administration of this kind economic schemes for Ireland's good could be taken in hand with double effect."

Lord Mountsleaghe discusses in the *Quarterly Review* the possibility of injury to English trade by an Irish tariff. "Is this," he asks, "really a substantial danger? The Irish market is far less important to British trade than the British market is to Irish trade. Irish fiscal liberty need not interfere free trade between the two countries more than is involved in the fostering of infant industries advocated by Adam Smith. Some British trades might be slightly affected, but they are surely able to take care of themselves; indeed, to Irishmen generally, the question would seem rather one of preventing British trade from strangling Irish by means of trusts and similar devices, as it was strangled in the eighteenth century by direct Government action. Moreover, if Free Trade is vital to good relations (as in my opinion it is), how much more secure it would be if freely adopted by Ireland than if imposed in British interests by the predominant partner! Does the great British people think it unreasonable of Ireland to make this claim, if only in reparation for the admitted injustice of centuries of commercial legislation, of which the results still operate to this day? Is the sacrifice too great if there is a real settlement can be obtained?"

CAPT. W. L. CARTER.

Death of a Well-known Resident.

It is with deep regret that we hear, just as we are going to press, of the death of Captain W. L. Carter, agent and manager of the China and Japan Telephone Company in Hongkong. He passed away, we understand, at 1 p.m. to-day.

The deceased gentleman, who was born in Shanghai in 1877, being the eldest son of Mr. W. H. Carter, had occupied the position mentioned for fourteen years. He was formerly a 2nd Lieutenant in the East Lancashire Regiment, and had the South African War medal to his credit.

Shortly after the war, Captain Carter was given a local commission in the Royal Engineers, being made Lieutenant, with the honorary rank of Captain. He was extremely well-known locally, and will be greatly missed.

It appears that Captain Carter was admitted to the Military Hospital on the 13th ultimo, suffering from typhoid fever. He made fairly good progress until Friday last, when he became rather worse and, failing to recuperate, he died at the institution named this afternoon.

He leaves a widow and two children, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The funeral takes place to-morrow, the cortege passing the Monument at 5.30 p.m.

CANTON AND THE MONARCHY.

The Officials and the Manchu Restoration.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
Canton, July 3.

Both the Takwan and the Civil Governor have issued official notices in regard to the restoration of the Monarchy. The former used very mild terms, stating that he understood public opinion throughout the country to be in favour of a continuance of the Republic, and therefore he would protect it and be responsible for the maintenance of peace. He hopes the people will remain quiet and carry on their business as usual.

The Governor, in his statement, used very strong terms against Chang Fung. He recalled the heroic acts of the revolutionists who had laid down their lives and says that he and the Takwan will send an Army to the North to punish the rebels and re-establish the Republic, but he urges the people to remain quiet and await developments.

On hearing the news from Peking, Li Lieh-kwan (who assisted Shun Chan-huen to attack Lung Chai-kwong) called on all the high officials and stated that he would lead an Army against the North. He proposes an alliance between six Southern Provinces.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Yunnan troops has informed the Takwan that over \$90,000 is due for soldiers' pay and that his men lack provisions. The Takwan has ordered the Financial Department that, no matter how important other claims may be, the soldiers must be paid first.

The Provincial Assembly met yesterday and decided to request the Takwan's appearance to-day concerning the developments in Peking.

It is stated in official quarters that a telegram has been received to the effect that the whole Navy is opposed to the restoration of the Monarchy.

Australia and France's Day.

Australia is taking a most generous interest in the celebration of France's Day on July 12 in order to assist the war orphans of France.

British Ship to the Rescue.

One hundred and sixty survivors from the French steamer *Medjerda*, which was sunk, were picked up by a British steamer, which brought them to Port Yeadra.

WHAT WE'RE COMING TO.

Smaller Papers, Shorter Words.

It's no use blinking the truth, til the menace of the Ubo is removed we shall have 2 cut down our lives 2 the aban. min. We meet eat less bread, curb our appeys 4 the good things of life, wear fewer caps, don unstarcht linen, sandl our feet, take our 1-sugar, and in all things and at all times put ourselves on strict rations.

M.P.s must make shorter speeches, the male pop must take 2 knickers 2 save cloth lenthe, persons must preach shorter sermons, and the news hungry public must make do with smaller papers.

It's a sad fact, but war is so. The Chronos small enough as it is, but if the paper famine continues, it may be even smaller and then the only way in which the days news can b givn is 2 cut our words according 2 our papr.

With smaller papers must cum shorter words. It take some doing but needs must wen the Ubo dive. The die must be combd, al the big words givn the biff and al the short words cold out 4 service. Big words that hve 2 their s/o many years of useful service will not be scrapt, but their let rations will beverly cut down. Frinstance thei never b room to print the Capil of Turkey in 1 issue of the Chron.

Smopie must be suff. It don't look nice. It is a blow 2 the liberti of the Pres, it thretens the glori of our ma tongue, our English of Shakes and Wordy. But 2 go on in the old way is quite impos. We must make up our minds 2 it. Reading the newspaper will not be the old idl dalliance over the brik table it was. Our leasr most r gon 4 a. We shal feel wen we take up our Chron or Tele and pick out the imms of news with much diff, that we r really doing our bit. Nor do we expose events wil hapning just bekos we havat the papr 2 print them on. On the one, it looks as if the bigger the haps the smallr will b the paprs 4 the greater our task in keeping our minds informed of what's going on.

4 this state of things no 1 is drectly 2 blame. Its just war. The nation with al its Allies is girded up to c the thing thr. Our gal prem Mr. Geo. is working mite & main in conjunct with the Gov & War Cab 2 defeat an unscrupol while Pres Wil & Mr. Bailr not letting the gras gro under their feet. Our superbr army under Sir Dag Haig is doing iders, & fulfilling al the hopes reposed in them by our O of Stf Sir Wm Robson. The Hindy line is bending under the coumbd blos of the Franco Brit legions, while the 5s. Prince Kar Wm's Alorn hope is already a back no.

If our Navy is 4 the mo cheekt by the Ubo, it is only pro tem. Sir J. Jell, is not bit by any means. The fight will blonght out 2 the ful no of rounds and we al kno where the Ubo will b wen Time is cold. The U.S. A. has 2 be reckynd with and if 1 what they say is tru the Ubo wont need around with impa wen Tom Ed gets busy.

Meantime things cant b as usual. War makes al the diff. Fees must b fact. We must adjust our lives 2 the sit. Praps the terrors of hving 2 endure a few colz of this sort thing daily may stir us up 2 xtra efforts 2 win thro as quickly as poss so that we may enjoy again among the blessings of peace a ful and overflowing measure of the King's English.—Wm. Me. in the *Daily Chronicle*.

U.S. Railways.

United States railway companies have been instructed to adjust their services in order to make the maximum amount of transport available for the moving of coal, food, and fuel for the troops.

Dead Fishermen's Dependents. At Grimsby County Court a special sitting, was held to allocate a sum of about \$12,000 to 50 dependents of dead fishermen under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The allocations varied from 10s. to 25s. a week, and the money had been paid into Court by the Grimsby Fishing Vessels Insurance Company.

MOTOR PROSECUTION.

Police Case and a Cross-Summons.

The hearing was continued at the Police Court this afternoon of the case in which an Indian chauffeur in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Lau Cha-pak is charged with driving recklessly, and with knocking a coolie down.

Defendant took out a cross-summons for assault against the Police Reserve constable who arrested him and also against the coolie for assault.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared for the Police constable, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner was present for the defence.

The Reserve constable stated that on the day in question he saw defendant driving a car at a great speed in a westerly direction. When he got near Shelley Street, he knocked down a chair coolie, and after he had done so he immediately tried to kick him. Witness, who was about 15 yards away, went up and told defendant to take the man to the Hospital. Defendant flatly refused and the coolie demanded to be taken to the Police Station. This was done and defendant was charged.

In answer to questions put by his Worship, witness said the car was going faster than cars generally did on Caine Road. At the time of the trouble, an Indian constable passed and when defendant would not believe that witness was a Police Reservist, although he had his armet on, he told the Indian constable to see into the matter, but he refused to do so, saying that he was not on duty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, witness said that he did not know that several articles in the car had been stolen. He also understood from Mr. Lau Cha-pak that the car did not belong to him. He did not assault the defendant, whose shirt was so torn by the coolie who was foki to the coolie injured.

Witness endeavoured to stop them from fighting the coolie who was injured and was lying unconscious on the ground.

The coolie, in the box, said that he was standing by his chair when the car came at the back of him and knocked him down. He had to be taken to Hospital.

The coolie, who is charged with assault, says that when the accident occurred he was at the opposite side of the road. The car came along at a great speed and struck his foki, who was knocked to the ground unconscious. He went across to defendant and asked him to go to the Police Station. The man refused, so he got hold of his collar. Defendant would not go, and a fight took place.

The defence was that defendant was driving the car at quite a normal speed, when right in front were two coolies carrying a chair. Before defendant could pull up, his car struck one of them and knocked him down. He (defendant) pulled up immediately. The Police Reserve constable walked up and was very officious, and caught hold of him roughly. The coolie, who was the friend of the one injured, also got hold of him and assaulted him.

The case was adjourned.

Penang Harbour.

The report of the Penang Harbour Board for the half-year ending December 31, 1916, states:—The tonnage handled during the period under review shows a decrease on the previous six months of 13,831 tons. The highest monthly total was 33,324 tons and the lowest monthly total was 20,037 tons, as compared with 31,726 tons and 24,729 tons respectively for the corresponding period of 1915. During the half-year thirty-eight vessels (exclusive of the Board's own craft) were docked for painting and repairs; the tonnage, based upon the tonnage in dock daily, being 37,947 tons as compared with thirty-five vessels and a tonnage of 34,750 for the previous half-year. The actual gross tonnage of vessels was—Half-year ending June 30, 1916, 10,185 tons. Half-year ending December 31, 1915, 8,392 tons.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

U. S. TIFFIN AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

Stirring War Speech by the Consul-General.

Whilst there has been no large celebration of Independence Day in the Colony this year, signs have not been wanting that to-day is the anniversary of the independence of the United States, for the Stars and Stripes has flown from all the American business houses and also on a good many British houses too. This is the first "Glorious Fourth" which has seen Great Britain and America fighting side by side as Allies in the war, and it was only natural that the real spirit of comradeship which now exists between the two countries should be manifested in some way.

It was at one time thought that the British and American communities should unite in some worthy celebration but upon consideration it was thought best to await a more favourable opportunity. Thus it was that the day was marked, apart from that mentioned above only by a private tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel, by members of the American community; and by some sports at Happy Valley for the benefit of American naval men at present in port.

There was a large attendance at the Hongkong Hotel for tiffin, the special room set apart being filled. The Stars and Stripes, together with the Union Jack, formed the only decoration. The chair was occupied by the American Consul-General, Mr. G. E. Anderson.

The Chairman, addressing the company after the repast, said that they wished to express to the British community in Hongkong their appreciation of the many offers that had been made for co-operation in the celebration of that day. He thought that the spirit in Hongkong had been one of universal sympathy; and there had been a strong disposition even to urge the Americans to join with the British in this the latest celebration of the separation of Great Britain and the United States.

But he thought, the Committee thought, and the American community, so far as they had been able to judge, thought; that it was better that they should celebrate it alone. For this was a peculiar occasion in the history of the United States, and it was an occasion which merited introspection, and self-examination, rather than congratulation. For a good many years, patriotism had been merely a matter of theory but they had come to a point now when patriotism must be translated into action. Patriotism must become real. When they considered it, there was an immense difference between the United States to-day and its position 141 years ago. Then they were a small nation, taking the terrible step of defying what was then, and perhaps still was to-day, the greatest Power in the world. They felt called upon to do it for reasons which they considered thoroughly adequate at the time and which history had thoroughly justified. To-day, for the first time in their history, they were engaged in a foreign war with a first-class Power. From the time of the revolution until to-day, they had never known what it was to face a real foe abroad. Had the change come over them or others? It was certainly a subject for careful thought. Usually there were two causes, or a series of causes for a war. One might be known as the approximate or immediate cause, and the other was usually known as the remote or general cause. They had gone to war with Germany primarily because of certain outrages upon American lives and property, and because of the refusal of the German Government to observe international law and the refusal to accept those rules of international conduct which they had considered as properly representing their rights. That was what they considered the primary cause of the war. Now at the back of that were the general causes, and the general cause of a war usually in history became

A BATHING FATALITY.

Chinese Clerk Drowned at North Point.

A bathing fatality occurred at the North Point bathing beach yesterday. It has been reported to the Police by Chan Pui-san the Secretary to the Nan Yang Brothers Tobacco Company, that an assistant clerk of the firm, named King Lo, aged 27, was drowned whilst bathing at the beach. The tragedy took place at about five o'clock. Although two men went to the man's rescue, they were unable to save him.

A New Departure.

A Russian lady has been appointed to the Russian Post Office in Tientsin. This is a new departure.

the more important. Now, were they justified from those general causes, those general conditions, in taking the step they had taken in, he would not say in declaring war, but in declaring that a state of war between Germany and the United States existed? The United States had never gone to war, except perhaps in the Mexican war, where the issue did not represent primarily and directly an effort to preserve free institutions, or to protect small nations in the exercise of their rights and free institutions. All through their history there had been an under-current of love for and fidelity to those free institutions which they established when their nation was born. Now, as a matter of fact, they had joined in common with the Allies in the immediate causes of the war: Belgium was invaded, France was invaded, Russia was invaded and Great Britain was threatened with political submersion. They all recognised those facts. They were the cardinal principles on which the war was being fought. The United States was not really threatened and there was practically little danger of a military invasion.

They had watched the war up till now and had come to the conclusion that slowly but surely the existence of free institutions required that they should take part in that struggle. At the back of the immediate causes were those general conditions which they must recognise. They were in the struggle, not merely because of submarine warfare, but for free institutions. It was their new declaration of independence of democracy against autocracy and they must adhere to the principles for which they had always fought and always died. They were fighting as Lincoln said "that the dead might not have died in vain and that Government of the people, by the people for the people shall not perish." The causes which led them to go to war merited that they should not fight the war with anybody but themselves. It was their war. As regards the Allies, they wanted their help and also to help them, because they had a common end in view, but their war with Germany was their own responsibility. If every soldier was taken out of France to-morrow, and if all the other Allies could come to a satisfactory peace with Germany, America would have to carry on until she secured a satisfactory peace as regards her own rights. It was their own war. The time had come when they should send their own men, themselves, their brothers and their sons into the trenches. It was their war, and victory must be theirs. Until they could control that military despotism in Germany to a point where their future rights would be protected, they could not honorably make peace. It was a time for personal service, sacrifice and self-denial. It was their new declaration of independence, and they must all do their duty. He knew that they were going to do it.—(Applause.)

During the proceedings "The Star Spangled Banner" and the National Anthem were played, all standing.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Openings for British Trade.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Department of Commercial Intelligence from a large number of firms, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, who wish to get into communication with British manufacturers or producers of various classes of goods, which have previously been obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Applications have been recorded during the past week for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following (amongst other) articles: British manufacturers or producers of these articles are invited to make application for the names of the producers. — Bone shields for feeding bottles; club tooth lever pallets for watches, with enclosed stones; glass jars for fish paste. Machinery: Machines for cutting out and sewing fabric gloves; plant for the manufacture of sealing wax; micro-telephones.

Whale Oil Production in 1916.

On account of a great many Norwegian whaling companies having taken advantage of the high freight rates and let their transport vessels go into the freight trade, and as a result of having laid up their catching boats, while other companies experienced a difficulty in obtaining the necessary transport vessels, the whale-oil production of 1916 was considerably less than in previous years. The total production for 1916 was only 367,400 barrels, as against 475,000 in 1915, 575,000 in 1914, and 600,000 in 1913. During 1916 the catch of South Shetland brought 195,000 barrels, of South Georgia 136,700 barrels, while off Australia, Africa, the Faroe Islands, and Alaska it brought only 34,800 barrels. The catch on all other fields was thus very small. The world's production of whale-oil amounted in 1916 to 634,500 barrels, of which 218,000 barrels came from South Shetland, 329,000 from South Georgia, 43,000 from Africa, 13,000 from Australia, and 18,000 from Alaska. In 1915 the world's production of whale-oil was 630,000 barrels; in 1914, 735,000 barrels; and in 1913, 775,000 barrels. Norway in 1916 produced about 58 per cent; in 1915, 76 per cent; in 1914, 78 per cent; and in 1913, about 77 per cent of the world's total production of whale-oil. The production of Norwegian whaling companies of whale-guano (fertilizer) for the season 1916 was 100,000 sacks, of which 60,000 were produced in South Georgia, 19,000 in South Shetland, 4,000 in the Faroe Islands, 5,000 in Alaska, and 12,000 in Africa and Australia.

Silk Market.

Messrs. Chabrieres, Morel and Cie., in a recent report on the Lyons Silk Market, write:—"A remarkably large amount of business has been done in all descriptions of silk. This revival was at first due to the placing of important orders in silk piece-goods. Our manufacturers and throwsters, who had acted prudently for some time past, endeavoured to replenish their stocks, but supplies in spot silk proved so inadequate to the demand that hurried purchases led to some excitement. In spite of the uncertainty about arrivals and of the advance in the rate of war risk insurance, buyers were obliged to cover themselves partly with silk stock. Serious consumers also entered the market freely, particularly in European sorts, for fear of permanent scarcity and for securing in due time permits of importation. All quotations mark an advance. On European silk it reaches 6 to 8 francs per kilo, owing in some measure to the improvement of the Italian exchange. Japan have been, as usual, controlled by the American demand. Prices moved up and down, but finally gained 6 to 7 francs, with an important premium for spot silks, which are almost exhausted. Shanghai steam flatures and Cantonese were actively dealt with and improved by 2 to 3 francs. The European crop is expected to be a fortnight behind time, owing to the very cold weather of April. The final result may not be affected, except in Spain, where the mulberry leaves have not grown in time. The Levant, Persia, Caucasus, and Central Asia, for want of

seeds, or on account of the state

of war, can have but poor returns. The first Canton crop, estimated at first at 8,000 bales, has suffered from an inclement weather, injuring the quality and probably reducing the quantity."

Freight Market Report.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., in their Report dated Shanghai June 21 state:—"There is very little to say nowadays about our Homeward Freight market. Europe the position being simply this:—that the Government has taken over control of the British shipping and priority being given for special commodities there is very little or no space left for general cargo and until Government requirements are met it is useless for shippers to expect allotments for general cargo. Via Pacific:—We understand that from the 1st of July rates will be further advanced to Gold \$50.00 per ton on general cargo and we would also draw the attention of Overseas Shippers to the fact that all railway rates in Canada and the United States will be raised 15 per cent. from the same date. Coastwise:—Things on the coast are rather dull owing to the uncertainty as regards the political situation in Peking and native merchants are unwilling to make new commitments but we expect this to be only temporary. The recent heavy rains will no doubt tend to improve matters in the Yangtze Valley and reports from the South indicate a rising market."

Cost Market Report.

In their Report dated June 21, Messrs. Wheelock & Co. state:—"Japan Coal.—In view of the near approach of the Dragon Boat Festival the Chinese money market is naturally rather tight and consequently deliveries have been comparatively small during the fortnight under review. There seems to be no end at all to the upward tendency of freight—the rates for time-charter still continue to soar and as things stand now the rate for coal from Japan to Shanghai would work out at nearly \$10.00 per ton, add this to the F. O. B. cost in Japan and it makes the price of dust coal laid down here over 10.00 per ton. In Japan the demand for home consumption is still on the increase added to which there is a marked scarcity at present, of labour at the mines owing to the usual custom of the miners during the summer months proceeding to the fields for agricultural work and assisting in gathering in the harvest, there is consequently a further reduction in the quantity of coal available for export. Fushan Coal.—No change. Kipping Coal.—With freight still on the upward grade new business is difficult to negotiate, but as the prices ultimately fixed must cover the cost of carriage, quotations will naturally be a good deal higher than those ruling for the last few months. It now seems quite apparent that no reduction can be looked for for some time to come, and the tendency unfortunately appears in the other direction."

London Rubber Notes.

London, May 18.—A continued source of dissatisfaction among many shareholders in rubber companies is the manner of which the excess profits tax operates. Old companies which are fully developed have been paying big dividends for years, and many of them do not have to pay any tax at all. This, as Mr. E. L. Killick points out in the *Financialist*, is not the source of grievance, which lies in the fact that young developing companies, after waiting five or six years for dividends, have on reaching maturity to hand over the major portion of their profits to the Exchequer. The tax discriminates against those companies which chanced to become substantially profit-earning within the war period. Instances are supplied by the Grand Central which never distributed more than 6 per cent. before the war, and which paid \$57,230 in excess profit duty in 1915 and carried \$184,700 forward out of 1916 profits to meet the tax in the following year, and Bata Caves, which pays a dividend of 210 per cent. and apparently escapes the duty. The question of the excess profit tax was raised at several of the meetings of rubber companies held recently.

The Tea Market.

The Hankow tea report (June 22) states:—"Our market is at a standstill. Business for the week amounts to only 10,000 half chests. Settlements by Russian buyers are now 130,000 half chests less than at the same time last year, and this is hardly to be wondered at since it requires about 4 months to-day to purchase an equal amount of tea to that procurable by one rodle two years ago. Apart from this, however, the transport difficulties are such that it is very doubtful whether the goods can be forwarded on from Vladivostok or Nikolaievsk for many weary months. The outlook is a very depressing one for both natives and for those shippers to U.S.A. who this year made purchases in competition with Russians."

The Shanghai Markets.

Shanghai, June 22.—The fact that no auctions were held this week renders any definite statement about the price-goods market difficult. There is, however, a very general impression that next week's auctions will be characterized by higher prices. The political situation in China is held in local Chinese business circles to be extremely hopeful and it is not anticipated that there will be any actual fighting before a settlement is arrived at. The confidence inspired by this view of the situation is reflected by inquiries being made by provincial representatives, and it is anticipated that in the absence of any unforeseen event to upset calculations, that trade generally will show a great improvement after this week's settlement. The situation in regard to the cotton market is dealt with elsewhere. It is sufficient to remark here that the local cotton quotations are stronger, due to better crop prospects and probably in sympathy with the boom in Great Britain and America. Tangchen's are quoted at Tls. 34, Ningpo's at Tls. 36, Shanghai's at Tls. 37 while Shensi's have gone up to Tls. 40. There has been a slight reaction in Indian yarn during the week, caused by the Chinese reeling part of their recent purchases, and prices consequently receded by about Tls. 3 to Tls. 5, but the market soon recovered, as the unprecedented rise in cotton had a stimulating effect and dealers not only stopped reeling but actually again figured as buyers. The Bombay market is firm and prices are further rising. Sales of Japanese yarn amounted to about 300 bales. There is not a great deal doing in local yarns."

China's Expenditure.

In an article on the Chinese Budget for the coming year the *L. and C. Express* of last month tells some home truths which those to whom the destinies of China are entrusted would do well to consider with care. The statement is hazarded that "despite the advent of the Republican form of Government, the finances of China remain more or less in a chaotic condition." The budget balances exactly at \$472,838,584 but the figures are largely imaginative. In a word the budget is based on guesswork. Our contemporary continues:—"The largest sources of revenue in China are, of course,

the salt revenue and the land tax. The former is now under foreign supervision and may be expected to yield larger results. The estimate in the present Budget is \$93,767,910, and that for Land Tax \$93,115,784. With more effective administration these and other channels of income could without doubt be made to produce a far greater revenue. The various heads of receipts, however, fall far short of the estimated expenditure, so that the Chinese Minister of Finance has been compelled to budget for loans totalling over \$40,000,000. For education some five million dollars were appropriated out of a grand total expenditure of nearly five hundred million. Considering the importance of the subject to the welfare and progress of the Chinese nation, such a sum as that just mentioned seems very inadequate. We can only trust that it is due to the financial stress of the moment, and not to any lack of appreciation on the part of the authorities as to the vital necessity of making education one of the principle planks of Chinese reform. Similarly, the appropriation of about four million dollars to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce strikes one as small, considering the important work to be undertaken by this department in connection with forestry, conservancy, and mining. With the efficiency and enterprise of this Ministry the progress of China is largely bound up. It is obvious that the present appropriation will not leave much for the important pioneer work which will have to be undertaken. Some explanation of the apparent parsimony in the directions we have indicated is revealed when we find that military requirements account for nearly half the ordinary expenditure. In the present unsettled state of China the item under this head is bound to be large. Until a more peaceful administration is secured money will continue to be expended in this direction which might be more profitably employed in promoting the social and material progress of the Chinese people. The unfortunate part is that all the financial difficulties of China could have been obviated if the resources of the country could have been properly developed. It is in this direction therefore that the new Chinese Government should turn its attention at the earliest moment. There is untold wealth in China waiting to be tapped, but in the past the authorities, instead of welcoming foreign assistance in the development of their mines and industries, have put barriers in the way of most of such efforts. It is to be hoped, however, that a new era in this respect will dawn in China, and if it does the Chinese Budgets of the future will be very different documents to those with which we have been familiar during the last few years."

A Polish Monarchy.

Wolf Borsu messages circulating Polish Press opinions concerning the question of a Polish monarchy suggest that Berlin is contemplating action in the matter.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons	s.	\$341
North China	n.	1.40
Unions	s.	\$355
Yangtzes	b. ex	\$3.90

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires	b.	\$143
H.K. Fires	n.	\$225

SHIPPING.

Deuglases	n.	\$85
Steamboats	sa.	\$18
Indos (Del.)	b.	\$108
Indos (Pref.)	s.	\$40
Shells	b.	120/-
Ferries	n.	\$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars	s.	\$39
Malabons	b.	\$29

MINING.

Kailans	b.	\$4.6
Langkats	b.	1.15
Rambos	n.	\$2.45
Tronons	n.	25.6
Urals	n.	\$2/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H.K. Wharves	s.	\$72
Kowloon Docks	sa.	\$115
Shai Docks	n.	\$94

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	s.	\$96
H.K. Hotels	b.	\$384
Land Invest.	sa.	\$34
H'phons Est.	s.	\$6.80
K'loon Lands	s.	\$3
Shai Lands	n.	1.80
West Potts	b.	\$72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	b.	1.155
Kung Yiks	b.	1.14.60
Shai Cottons	b.	1.124
Yangtzepeeps	b.	1.5.70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n.	\$7
China Light & P.	n.	\$4.50
Providents	sa.	\$7.30
Dairy Farms	n.	\$23
Green Islands	n.	\$7.30
H.K. Electric	b.	\$4.48
H.K. Ice Co.	n.	\$151
Ropes	b.	\$27
Steel Foundries	n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level	sa.	\$6.35
Trams, Peak, old	n.	\$9.10
Trams, Peak, new	cts.	90
Laundries	b.	\$3.40
U. Waterboats	n.	\$13
Watsons	b.	\$6
Wm. Powells	s.	\$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY JULY 4, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/36
Demand	2/6 7/16
30 d/s	2/6 9/16
60 d/s	2/6 11/16
4 m/s	2/6 3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	107 3/4
T/T Japan	117 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	60 1/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	145
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.47
Demand, Paris	3.47 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	2/7 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/7 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	61 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.60
6 m/s. France	3.65
Demand, Germany	3 3/4
Demand, New York	6 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	120 1/4
Demand, Singapore	107 3/4
On Haiphong	4% prem.
On Saigon	3 3/4% prem.
On Bangkok	6 3/4
Sovereign	7.80. Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	4/-
Bar Silver, per oz.	31 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 4 5/8 %dis.
Hinese... 10 " 4 3/8 %dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
Friedrich ... Andre Berthelot
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 1.15 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 A.M. to 1.30 A.M.	1.15 A.M. to 1.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M.	1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 A.M. to 1.60 A.M.	1.45 A.M. to 1.60 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.60 A.M. to 1.75 A.M.	1.60 A.M. to 1.75 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.75 A.M. to 1.90 A.M.	1.75 A.M. to 1.90 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.90 A.M. to 2.05 A.M.	1.90 A.M. to 2.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.05 A.M. to 2.20 A.M.	2.05 A.M. to 2.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.20 A.M. to 2.35 A.M.	2.20 A.M. to 2.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.35 A.M. to 2.50 A.M.	2.35 A.M. to 2.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.50 A.M. to 3.05 A.M.	2.50 A.M. to 3.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.05 A.M. to 3.20 A.M.	3.05 A.M. to 3.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.20 A.M. to 3.35 A.M.	3.20 A.M. to 3.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.35 A.M. to 3.50 A.M.	3.35 A.M. to 3.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.50 A.M. to 4.05 A.M.	3.50 A.M. to 4.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.05 A.M. to 4.20 A.M.	4.05 A.M. to 4.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.20 A.M. to 4.35 A.M.	4.20 A.M. to 4.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.35 A.M. to 4.50 A.M.	4.35 A.M. to 4.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.50 A.M. to 5.05 A.M.	4.50 A.M. to 5.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
5.05 A.M. to 5.20 A.M.	5.05 A.M. to 5.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
5.20 A.M. to 5.35 A.M.	5.20 A.M. to 5.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
5.35 A.M. to 5.50 A.M.	5.35 A.M. to 5.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
5.50 A.M. to 6.05 A.M.	5.50 A.M. to 6.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
6.05 A.M. to 6.20 A.M.	6.05 A.M. to 6.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
6.20 A.M. to 6.35 A.M.	6.20 A.M. to 6.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
6.35 A.M. to 6.50 A.M.	6.35 A.M. to 6.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
6.50 A.M. to 7.05 A.M.	6.50 A.M. to 7.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.05 A.M. to 7.20 A.M.	7.05 A.M. to 7.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.20 A.M. to 7.35 A.M.	7.20 A.M. to 7.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.35 A.M. to 7.50 A.M.	7.35 A.M. to 7.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.50 A.M. to 8.05 A.M.	7.50 A.M. to 8.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.05 A.M. to 8.20 A.M.	8.05 A.M. to 8.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.20 A.M. to 8.35 A.M.	8.20 A.M. to 8.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.35 A.M. to 8.50 A.M.	8.35 A.M. to 8.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.50 A.M. to 9.05 A.M.	8.50 A.M. to 9.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.05 A.M. to 9.20 A.M.	9.05 A.M. to 9.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.20 A.M. to 9.35 A.M.	9.20 A.M. to 9.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.35 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.	9.35 A.M. to 9.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.50 A.M. to 10.05 A.M.	9.50 A.M. to 10.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.05 A.M. to 10.20 A.M.	10.05 A.M. to 10.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.20 A.M. to 10.35 A.M.	10.20 A.M. to 10.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.35 A.M. to 10.50 A.M.	10.35 A.M. to 10.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.50 A.M. to 11.05 A.M.	10.50 A.M. to 11.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.05 A.M. to 11.20 A.M.	11.05 A.M. to 11.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.20 A.M. to 11.35 A.M.	11.20 A.M. to 11.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.35 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.	11.35 A.M. to 11.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.50 A.M. to 12.05 A.M.	11.50 A.M. to 12.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.05 A.M. to 12.20 A.M.	12.05 A.M. to 12.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.20 A.M. to 12.35 A.M.	12.20 A.M. to 12.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.35 A.M. to 12.50 A.M.	12.35 A.M. to 12.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.50 A.M. to 1.05 A.M.	12.50 A.M. to 1.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.05 A.M. to 1.20 A.M.	1.05 A.M. to 1.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.20 A.M. to 1.35 A.M.	1.20 A.M. to 1.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.35 A.M. to 1.50 A.M.	1.35 A.M. to 1.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.50 A.M. to 2.05 A.M.	1.50 A.M. to 2.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.05 A.M. to 2.20 A.M.	2.05 A.M. to 2.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.20 A.M. to 2.35 A.M.	2.20 A.M. to 2.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.35 A.M. to 2.50 A.M.	2.35 A.M. to 2.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.50 A.M. to 3.05 A.M.	2.50 A.M. to 3.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.05 A.M. to 3.20 A.M.	3.05 A.M. to 3.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.20 A.M. to 3.35 A.M.	3.20 A.M. to 3.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.35 A.M. to 3.50 A.M.	3.35 A.M. to 3.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.50 A.M. to 4.05 A.M.	3.50 A.M. to 4.05 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.05 A.M. to 4.20 A.M.	4.05 A.M. to 4.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.20 A.M. to 4.35 A.M.	4.20 A.M. to 4.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
4		

